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Boynton's Famous Double Edged Pruning Saw.
Boynton's Famous Patent Wonder X Cut Saw.
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SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Bank of British Columbia Building.
Sole Agents for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana: Royal Baking Powder Co., Kingsford's Oat-
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ter Sauce, Shreve's Catfish, New York Condensed Milk Co., Eagle and Crown Brands, Burnett's
Extracts, Cunningham & De Fourier's English Canned Meats, Walter Baker & Co.'s Chocolate.

TALENTLESS!
No other section of the United States to-
day commands the same attention as the
new state of Washington. Though she is
one of the baby states, and has been kept
out of her majority so long, none of her
brothers and sisters can say that they have
more claims to recognition or more rights to
statehood than this glorious state named
after the "Father of His Country." As was
the great George Washington, "first in
peace, first in war and first in the hearts of
his countrymen," so is the state named after
him.
In the great War of the Rebellion Wash-
ington furnished more men per capita than any
of the states of the Union, and her loyalty
has been proved time and again. Lately
she has been admitted to a participation
with her forty-one sisters to the privileges
and benefits of statehood, and is now a sov-
ereign power, a great commonwealth.
If the people of the United States had known
what Washington had—where her resources
lay—and of what they consisted they could
not have paid a greater compliment to him
than by naming this great state after George
Washington. The resources of this great
state when the territory was named were,
however, almost unknown, and the general
impression prevailed that the territory was
of no account. It was one of the world and
its products were considered of no account
whatever.
A change has come over the spirit of this
dream. Washington has demanded atten-
tion. She has been able to show to her sis-
ter states that she possesses resources of
which they never dreamt, and while her
claims to statehood have been so long de-
layed, she has now entered, not as a subor-
dinate admitted because of political reasons,
but because she had the right to become one
of the great states of the American Union.
This state is not one of the accidents of a
legislative enactment. It is a right divine.
It is founded on the immutable laws of na-
ture. That great goddess lavished all her
wealth on the country lying between the Co-
lumbia river on the west and the Fraser on
the north. Here, said nature, "is the spot
where I wish to place my new garden."
Here shall be the second garden of Eden.
It shall be stained with no crimes like that
which polluted the first paradise, nor shall
the tempter enter into this new garden of
Eden in the guise of a serpent. All poisonous
serpents have, in fact, been forbidden by na-
ture to enter into this great state, and even
Insects are not so free from these annoyances
as in Washington.
This is the great and glorious commonwealth
where nature has lavished her richest gifts,
and which she has selected shall be the great
republic of the world.
This new state is divided into two parts of
about equal proportion in respect of area by
the Cascade mountains, and there are in
round numbers about 35,000 square miles, or
as nearly as possible 2,250,000 acres on each
side of the divide. This divide is more distinct-
ly marked than anywhere else in the United
States. In point of fact there is no other section
of the United States that offers the same con-
ditions as does Washington. On one side of
the line dividing the state is the richest
and most fertile land in the world. On the
other is the most magnificent and sublime
mountain range in the world. People in the East who are con-
stant to raise twenty bushels of wheat to the
acre, and who had to raise that getting up
early, going to bed late, paying three dollars
a day for harvesting and then losing one-
half of the produce every other year by
some failure of crops, or a sudden rainstorm,
or an attack of the weevil, or a hard frost,
can have little idea of the paradise for
farmers that the great state of Washington
affords.
There is no trouble on either side of the
mountains. The grasshoppers are unknown—
a failure of crops was never heard of—na-
ture has provided for the farmer. Nature decided
that the father of his country should be hon-
ored by having the greatest state of the
world named after him.
The Cascade mountains, which form the
divide between the east and west of this
great state, are the most extraordinary range
in the world. In the geographies of the
country they are placed the same as the Alps
in every respect, yet they present higher
peaks and afford more permanent storage
for water than any other range in the world.
As far as Washington is concerned they
form the greatest reservoir of any state in
the Union. The peaks are wonderful. No
other mountain on any side of
the divide rivals its height. High
above glorious old Mount Rainier, and
the lesser peaks of Baker, St. Helens and
Olympus, while not as high as Pike's Peak
yet afford equally as good, and in fact better
water storage than any other mountains in
the world.
In point of fact, this noble range is the

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Have Just
OPENED A HOUSE
IN THE CITY OF
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This important house will be in
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Of Office Stationery**
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75 First Street.

Washington Compared to the Garden of Eden.
THE RICH GIFTS OF NATURE
Her Vast Wealth of Coal, Lumber and Wheat.
FAILURE OF CROPS NEVER KNOWN.
Every River in the State is a Fer-tilizer--A Veritable Nile.
WATER STORAGE OF CASCADES
Wonderful Provision of Nature Un-equalled in the World.
THE TWO GREAT NATURAL DIVISIONS.
Wonderful Growth of Cities on Both Sides of the Mountains--Spokane Falls the Marvel of the New Commonwealth.
No other section of the United States to-day commands the same attention as the new state of Washington. Though she is one of the baby states, and has been kept out of her majority so long, none of her brothers and sisters can say that they have more claims to recognition or more rights to statehood than this glorious state named after the "Father of His Country." As was the great George Washington, "first in peace, first in war and first in the hearts of his countrymen," so is the state named after him.
In the great War of the Rebellion Washington furnished more men per capita than any of the states of the Union, and her loyalty has been proved time and again. Lately she has been admitted to a participation with her forty-one sisters to the privileges and benefits of statehood, and is now a sovereign power, a great commonwealth.
If the people of the United States had known what Washington had—where her resources lay—and of what they consisted they could not have paid a greater compliment to him than by naming this great state after George Washington. The resources of this great state when the territory was named were, however, almost unknown, and the general impression prevailed that the territory was of no account. It was one of the world and its products were considered of no account whatever.
A change has come over the spirit of this dream. Washington has demanded attention. She has been able to show to her sister states that she possesses resources of which they never dreamt, and while her claims to statehood have been so long delayed, she has now entered, not as a subordinate admitted because of political reasons, but because she had the right to become one of the great states of the American Union.
This state is not one of the accidents of a legislative enactment. It is a right divine. It is founded on the immutable laws of nature. That great goddess lavished all her wealth on the country lying between the Columbia river on the west and the Fraser on the north. Here, said nature, "is the spot where I wish to place my new garden." Here shall be the second garden of Eden. It shall be stained with no crimes like that which polluted the first paradise, nor shall the tempter enter into this new garden of Eden in the guise of a serpent. All poisonous serpents have, in fact, been forbidden by nature to enter into this great state, and even Insects are not so free from these annoyances as in Washington.
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This new state is divided into two parts of about equal proportion in respect of area by the Cascade mountains, and there are in round numbers about 35,000 square miles, or as nearly as possible 2,250,000 acres on each side of the divide. This divide is more distinctly marked than anywhere else in the United States. In point of fact there is no other section of the United States that offers the same conditions as does Washington. On one side of the line dividing the state is the richest and most fertile land in the world. On the other is the most magnificent and sublime mountain range in the world. People in the East who are constant to raise twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, and who had to raise that getting up early, going to bed late, paying three dollars a day for harvesting and then losing one-half of the produce every other year by some failure of crops, or a sudden rainstorm, or an attack of the weevil, or a hard frost, can have little idea of the paradise for farmers that the great state of Washington affords.
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In point of fact, this noble range is the ideal watershed of the world, and whether in Oregon or Washington—the two states that it traverses—before it reaches the other danger of a failure of crops from floods. When the great central states of the Union, the great wheat producing center of the world, are sometimes suffering for want of rain when the earth becomes dry and baked and the sky refuses to give forth any moisture, east of the Rockies, where the sun shines forth in all its power and grandeur and lays up even the little dew that may fall during the night before the children are well awake, west of the Rockies in the two great states of Washington and Oregon, the rivers flowing from the mountains keep the soil moist and fertile. These mountains are a wonderful provision of nature, such as the country east of the Rockies has no idea of. They form a reserve of water that has no equal in any other part of the world. When crops are in danger of being destroyed by drought when the sky looks barren with clouds, the great mountains of the West are sending up the earth and all its products, the mountains smile back at him and say: "This is the garden of the earth and we are its protectors. You shall not burn it up. We will prevent you." And when the great wheat producing states of the Union are baked and burned up, when the crops begin to fall and die for want of sustenance, these great mountains give forth their moisture and gladden the earth with an abundance of life. The driest time in the East is the time of the greatest sustenance in the West. East of the Rockies great rivers are dried up and the crops are ruined. Properly and carefully and patiently acquired, in an hour from the moment when the air is still and the whole earth quiet the small cloud that was not bigger than a man's hand grows till it covers the sky and obscures the sun. The down-pour of rain that follows brings with it consolation. This is in the East.
Oregon and Washington are free from frosts, free from devastating rain or wind-storms, free from grasshoppers and other insect pests, free from crop failures and are able to calculate on a succession of crops year in and year out.
This new state, Washington, is perhaps the most highly favored of all in this respect. Her rivers are great. They are not drainage rivers but fertilizers. Each one is a Nile in itself. Each one enriches the soil through which it passes, and enables the husbandman to catch the best results of his labor. The noble Columbia, which flows through the Eastern part of the state and then waters nearly the whole Southern border, and whose tributaries are of equal value to the state with herself, is only one among the fertilizing streams which irrigate this great state.
Washington has two great sections, is in fact two great states. One is the grain state, the other the lumber and mineral state. East of the Cascades about 35,000 square miles of territory is the most fertile wheat producing area of the United States. Part of it has been considered as of no value because the rainfall is too light and dry recently settlers have been attempting agricul-ture. The success of irrigation in other grain lands has induced some of the more progressive men of the West to attempt the same method for the dry lands at the immediate foot of the Cascades. So wonder-ful is the success that great companies have been formed for carrying on the business on a much more extended scale and the whole valley of the Yakima and some other rivers are now being watered by artificial means. Instead of an uncertain twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, as the best land in the East is barely capable of producing, these lands with their labor will produce one year after another never less than forty bushels and will probably average fifty. Further east in the Big Bend and Palouse countries, here top wheat crops are still finer and ir-regularity is unknown. These are the finest wheat producing basins in the world. No where else can such crops be raised with so little labor and such certainty. Men who have farmed there for twenty years and raised wheat for that number of years in suc-cession from the same ground declare that in a bad year, they have never seen a bad year, have never experienced a failure of crops, and have never found any sign of exhaustion of the soil. Rather than that they declare that the soil improves every year and that each successive crop is larger than the last.
The opening up of railways to this section of country has had much to do with pro-viding the prosperity of the farmers, and as each successive road has entered into competition with the old ones, rates have been lowered and better facilities have been provided. The distance to the seaboard is short at the west, and freights are but a trifle higher to Europe than from New York or Boston. The farmer, therefore, in Eastern Washington can get a higher price per bushel for his wheat stored in his own barn than the farmer of Minnesota, Dakota, or Kansas. In addition to this his crops are usually as large as those of the best years of the above states, and he needs not fear a failure. Another great advantage he enjoys is in the small expense which he is put in preparing his ground. It is not encum-bered with heavy timber nor with dense brush, neither is it prairie land that needs to be broken before a crop is raised. It is ready for the plow as soon as the farmer has located his quarter section, and the sower can follow the plow at once, and the seed will be sure to produce a crop. No farmer in Eastern Washington need ever lose any sleep in wondering whether something will interfere with his crops and spoil the realiza-tion of his hopes.
But will Eastern Washington be the ideal wheat growing country of the world? It has also some other features of interest. The north central portion of this half of the state is rocky and mountainous. It is traversed by some large rivers tributary to the great Columbia, and the headwaters of these streams are full of the most valuable min-eral deposits. These are just beginning to be known and developed. What they are has not been fully discovered, but the preliminary work at the mines that has so far been accomplished has shown that the ores of this Oregonian region are the richest in the world. The surpassing beauty of the Black Hills or the Coast Range is nowhere better than the famous Omineca, and are easier to mine than any of the other great bonanza mines of the American continent. Two or three strong companies are now engaged in de-veloping the mineral resources of this region, and a large amount of work will be accom-plished during the present season.
So many natural advantages as Eastern Washington possesses in her farming lands and mineral resources are still further sup-plemented by the wonderful water power of the Spokane river at the city of that name. The falls of Spokane can furnish power enough to run half the factories of the United States, and are actually of greater economic value than those of the Niagara river. A great city has been founded al-though it is not yet a day old, and that city is the marvel of this wonderful state. But out as completely as Seattle, and suffering even more than that city, she has in a short time built herself up from the ruins and become a greater, smarter and better city than ever before. Spokane Falls is not only being a great city of Eastern Wash-ington, Walla Walla is a great center of industry and life, and is one of the most im-portant wheat markets in the new state. Ellensburg and North Yakima, Sprague and Cheney are all rising cities, and all have good prospects to advertise their advantages to the world.
The great development of Washington is however, west of the Cascades. An al-together different condition prevails there. Instead of open prairie with only a few streaks of woodlands the western portion of the state presents a magnificent expanse of forest, grove, meadow and better. Full of the largest and most magnificent of all forest growths, reach their greatest size and development in Western Wash-ington.
What a glorious forest that is! Forest of economic point of view it is too magnificent. The trees are too large to huddle in many instances and the logs at the foot of many of them are too big to be sawed in any mill at present built with any regard to profit, and cannot on account of their enormous size be carried into mill ponds without an extraordinary ex-pense. The lumbering interests of Western Washington are in fact totally different to those of any other part of the Union and in our estimate the new state has acquired one of her greatest birthrights.
This, however, is not the only birthright of the state lately called into existence. Surrounded by the most fertile land on the continent, covered with this marvelous timber growth and watered by the great stream, Puget Sound and its great sister Hood's canal give to Western Washington a greater ex-panse of tidelands than any other state in the Union possesses. Even if all the bays of Massachusetts are carefully measured, and that of Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York added, they will not give half as great an expanse as the state of Washington. Moreover, that these states have all of them open roads instead of closed har-bors, while Puget Sound is one great land-locked bay, on which no storm can rise that will ever cause a shipmaster to lose a mo-mently rest.
Herein lies one of the commercial difficulties of the new state. She needs nothing. Her own resources are so wonderful and varied that she has nothing to import. The whole world needs her products, but she wants nothing in return that any other country can produce. The only thing she needs is a market for her goods. As they lay, for Puget Sound at the rate of ten or a dozen a day, and in nearly every case come in ballast, and this ballast has to be discharged before the cargo is loaded. The cargo consists of lumber first, coal next and wheat last, in point of quantity but not in value. The opening of the Stammedo tunnel through the Cascade mountains in the early part of 1888, gave to Puget Sound its great opportunity. Eagerly was it availed of. Wheat warehouses after wheat warehouses were built, elevators were erected, coal bunkers were multiplied, new docks were and many lower rates had been also for years ago, rubbed their eyes and became the more vigorous for their forty risks. As these towers progressed, so did the inquiry in the East as to the resources of the country multiply and another another road was made up with capital to invest, and with money to expend in this new country. Some of the new men had faith in one source, some in another, but all have been rewarded. Even the men who came out with ideas that their competitors and were deemed to failure have proved remarkably successful, and among these can be cited the advocates of lumber first. Old lumbermen believed that the band saw was foredoomed to failure—that it could not succeed. It has proved more than a success, and those who have adopted it have realized the most handsome profits from their enterprise.
Puget Sound Western state and this western portion of it is not dependent entirely on its wonderful growth. Located in the foothills of the great Cascade range and extending around the great Puget Sound basin, the finest and best deposit of coal ever discovered in the world. Even Pennsylvania is not so wealthy in this respect as Washington. As in the Quaker state so in this state the coal is not only abundant, but of a high grade and of a fine quality. The export of coal to California forms a very important part of the shipping interests of Tacoma and Seattle. The great coal fields extend from the foot of the Cascades to the waters of Puget Sound, but the best of the coal has not been tapped. Near the foot of Mount Tacoma is the best anthracite mine in the world, the product running 98 per cent of fixed carbon. It is not found in any limited quantity either, as the smallest vein is over four feet thick and there are three other and higher veins not yet reached. This will be opened up very shortly, as soon as a railway can be built through to tap it. At present the bituminous mines command the most attention. Some of the bituminous coal is of enormous value for coloring purposes, and the famous Connelleville mills can not produce as good a color as the mines of Western Washington. The only coloring mines now opened are at Wilkeson, but rich veins are said to exist in the region between there and Olympia.
Because this section of the country has such an enormous forest growth and pos-sesses such a wonderful resource as her coal fields it must not be thought that Western Washington is not a great value for any-thing else. As a fact, there are no finer hop fields in the world than those of Western Washington. There are no more mag-nificent fruit farms than those of the west of the Cascades, and no more profitable stock ranches than those on Puget Sound. The wonderfulness raised on the premises that have been reclaimed from the open fields, are so securely credited, and when the statement is made that the average crop of oats there is 120 bushels to the acre, the Eastern farmer smiles and says that is another Western untruth. Nevertheless it is true, and the agricultural possibilities of the great state are not yet known, or at least not fully appreciated. Some facts about the development of this great country will be found elsewhere in this number, but the half of the possibilities of it have never been told, nor can they be realized by anyone now living.
Washington is the Garden of Eden.
Write for the "Puget Sound Outlook" to
L. H. Lewis & Co., Seattle, Wash.

SOUND'S "KEY CITY"

Hundred Vessels Cleared at Port Townsend.

PORTS OF LUMBER AND COAL

Hundred Men Employed in Tributary Industries.

DE IN FITTING OUT SHIPS

A Population-Progressive City—Sawmills and Pulp Mills—Barracks at Fort Stevens—Barracks—Money and Banks

between the Straits of San Juan and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Port Townsend is one of the most important ports on the coast. It is situated on the north side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and is one of the most important ports on the coast. It is situated on the north side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and is one of the most important ports on the coast.

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though it has not been time and again to have some relief from the government. This will of course be remedied now that Washington is a state and will have votes to give on important matters.

The citizens of Port Townsend have at various times of the past year or two, and have done all in their power to improve their city. In 1887, for example, they spent \$24,000 in street improvements alone.

The streets of the city are well built as those in any city in the Northwest, and have been laid out so as to conform with the natural lay of the ground and avoid all that is possible, and all new additions have been made to conform to the general plan laid out in the projected city map.

Major J. H. Van Buren, clerk of the school district of Port Townsend, has kindly furnished the following facts with relation to the schools of the city. The district owns a block of land 220x220 feet on the hill in the very center of the city, which is a fine piece of property.

The church organizations of the city include two Methodist, one Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian and one Congregational. All of them have had some places of worship. The Presbyterians have just completed a new church on the site of their old one, which is a very creditable building and contains every modern improvement.

Among the many attractions at the famous city of Port Townsend, perhaps one of the most important is the Delmonico house. It is well understood by the traveling public that unless good accommodations are at hand the enjoyment of a pleasure trip is marred.

Port Townsend is only about sixteen miles from Seattle and the only town taken by Mr. J. M. Smith of the Pacific coast during a period of ten years from July 1879 to January 1889 is to be found in that time was only 170 inches or an average of 17.4 inches per annum.

It will be easily understood that the large volume of business constantly being transacted in Port Townsend needs a large amount of capital and this is furnished by two banks at present, one of which the First National bank has a deposit of nearly half a million, and the other, the Merchants' bank, of about half a million.

But as the old residents of the city have been the last to see the water front, the best taken of Port Townsend is the water front and the strong argument in favor of the city is the fact that the city of the Key City have long been subject to exorbitant charges for the use of the water front.

The vast amount of timber and tributary to Port Townsend affords a tremendous amount of business for the sawmills. George W. Downs is the proprietor of a large sawmill plant at Port Townsend, the capacity of which is 80,000 feet of lumber per day.

Of late there has been a wide spread belief not only in this country, but in England and Oregon, but among many of the prominent business men of Port Townsend, that the city will accomplish more in the way of rapid development during the next few years than any other city of Puget sound.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, who has recently succeeded Petergrove & Co. in the general merchandise shipping and commission business, will give his attention exclusively to the grocery business and the former stock being well disposed of, Mr. Lewis has taken measures which will place his establishment in the very front rank of grocery stores.

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CITY LOTS AND ACRE PROPERTY BOUGHT AND SOLD.

ACRE PROPERTY PLATTED AND PLACED ON MARKET.

We refer to First National Bank or Merchants' Bank, Port Townsend.

JOHN PETERSEN & CO.

Union Wharf, Port Townsend, Washington.

We have for sale some of the best Water Front, Acreage, Business

Residence Property in Port Townsend.

We refer, by permission, to A. U. Wyman, Vice President Omaha National Bank, Omaha, Neb.; O. Graves, President Washington National Bank of Seattle; the First National Bank, and the Merchants' Bank, Port Townsend, Washington.

JOHN PETERSEN & CO.

Real Estate Brokers,

Port Townsend, Wash.

PHOENIX ADDITION.

We have placed this addition on the market. Lots for the next thirty days, \$250 to \$245.

Phoenix is one of the most highly improved properties on the Peninsula. Within ten minutes by motor car equals any other firm of the Key City. Correspondence solicited.

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PHOENIX ADDITION.

We have placed this addition on the market. Lots for the next thirty days, \$250 to \$245.

Phoenix is one of the most highly improved properties on the Peninsula. Within ten minutes by motor car equals any other firm of the Key City. Correspondence solicited.

JOHN PETERSEN & CO.

Real Estate Brokers,

Port Townsend, Wash.

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OF FORESTS.

Best Growth of

CENTURIES.

Jan Supply All the

of the Earth.

THE DOUGLAS FIR

Eastern White Oak for

or Bridge Purposes.

BEST RED CEDAR

Now Running in Wash.

Being Distributed

markets of the Globe.

State of Washington is the

largest in area of the far

est in regard to the

most important respects

of the whole forty-four

million acres of forest

land of raising large

grain and other produce;

ten miles of grazing land

herds of cattle can find

nearly the whole of the

forest have forests covered

over which, while in the

disappearing, is still of

importance, a fourth class

of minerals, coal and iron,

but in no other are all

combined as they are in

the sole exception of Ore-

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LOVELY WALLA WALLA.

A Rich City of the "Inland Empire."

A VERITABLE GARDEN-SPOT

Only Words of Praise to Be

Spoken of Her:

GOOD RAILWAY FACILITIES,

And All the Roads Must Pay Her

Tribute.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE

The Walla Walla Valley is the Oldest Settled

and Most Prosperous Farming Center of

Washington—Facts and Figures.

THE SOIL.

The country possesses a very rich and fer-

tile soil, easily cultivated. Ordinary cultivation

invariably results in abundant harvest.

River bottoms and meadows are numerous

and extensive, with rich deposits of

alluvium, the up land region being composed

of a dark clay loam soil. The great plains

are admirably adapted to wheat raising,

the yield of wheat ranging from 25 to 50

bushels to the acre, with a weight of from 60

to 65 pounds to the bushel. The yield of

oats, barley and rye is proportionately

great. Flax and hops are also important

and profitable crops. Apples and fruits of

all kinds are raised in great profusion, and

are noted particularly for their large size and

exquisite flavor.

SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement of this wonderful

country was made in the year 1823, by mis-

sionaries under Dr. Marcus Whitman, who

established a Presbyterian mission, five

miles from the city of Walla Walla. At that

time there were no white residents in the

country, the population consisting entirely of

Indians and half-breeds. This mission

prospered and grew slowly until the famous

Whitman massacre of 1847.

COUNTRY FORMATION.

On March 3d of the year 1853, congress

gave Washington territory a separate ex-

istence. Previous to this time this section

of country had all been included in Oregon,

and was a part of the Oregon territory.

CHENEY, WASHINGTON.

A Most Promising Town of

Eastern Washington.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES

Opportunities Presented for In-

vestment.

AN IMPORTANT TRADING CENTER

The Largest Body of Farming Land in

Washington.

RAILROADS BUILDING TOWARD CHENEY

A \$12,000 Bank Building—A \$100,000 Water

Company Formed—Electric Lights, Tele-

phones and Other Improvements.

With the unprecedented demands that

there have been on the columns of the New

Year's number the present year, THE

OREGONIAN has simply been unable

to devote the space to many

important cities and towns of the

Northwest to which their merits justify on

one titled them. In the present article on

the most promising centers of Eastern

Washington, the object sought to be at-

tained is more in the line of suggestion to

the reader of the opportunities afforded

here for investment, and of the certain fu-

ture of the place, than to furnish an ex-

haustive review of Cheney and its imme-

diate tributary country. In this respect the

article will be more statistical than de-

scriptive, the reader who desires fur-

ther information on this important town is

respectfully referred to the special Cheney

number of THE OREGONIAN of April 13 of

the present year, or he can write to Messrs.

D. F. Percival & Co., the bankers of Cheney,

and the leading real estate and financial

brokers of Spokane county, who will

promptly forward him an abundance of

information on the town, and a printed

matter devoted to the interests of this

section of the new state of Wash-

ington.

The world moves in circles. The history

of every growing town is in many respects

similar, and there are but few large towns

in the United States to-day that have not

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of the people. The entire population of the country is the laborer of the state, or living source of the work of a country or of its nature. Nearly fifty miles of forests have been graded at enormous expense in many cases, so the work was difficult, including the felling of deep and big and cutting down of such hills. Much of this work has been done during the last year notwithstanding the heavy burdens the people were bearing after

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passage in winter, and the only avenue of communication in through Tillamook bay. The water of the bar is from ten to thirteen feet at low water, and inside is sure anchorage. The bay most continue a place of importance, for inside are valuable tide flats for the location of sawmills, and the river extends from the bay through a valley full

Sentle, Wash., is rapidly becoming the great railroad center of the Pacific coast. Write Eschelman, Llewellyn & Co, for full information.

due, Cook's addition.....
Smith & Pagner, two-story brick building,
Goldsmith and Landing streets..... 6,
D. L. Harnett, cot age, Portland street,
George Myers, cottage, Central street.
Patrick O'Corner, cottage, Morris street.
Mrs. W. L. Brooke, residence, corner Van-
couver avenue and Central street..... 1,
John Bartoock, shoe shop, Russell street..

to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and
Soo. No change of cars and twenty
miles the shortest route to Chicago. To
sleeping cars, through, placing passenger
in the Union depot, Chicago, seven hours
thirty-six minutes ahead of other lines.
Passenger and ticket office, No. 121 First st
corner Washington.

There are the same agents on the coast for the Schiller liquor which has come one of the best known and brands of the coast. Their direct agents from Juvana are growing more and it is safely said that the firm is come one of the most popular and agent of Portland, Oregon.

Pacific has been a like-
important monthly, has been perma-
to at least enlist the interest of the
During the coming year there will
gained effect, and on the part of
ing spirits of South Bend to pro-
forth the claims of the town for the
tion of the world, and ere the close
other year the outside world will be
command of much valuable infor-
this promising center.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THERE IS NO PLACE ON EARTH LIKE

"The Garden City" in "The Valley of Plenty!"

On the line of the Union and Northern Pacific and C. & N. W. Railroads.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WALLA WALLA

President.....	GILBERT HUNT	Manufacturer.....
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WELCOMES CAPITALISTS, INVESTORS, VEGETARIANS AND HOMESEEKERS.

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Five Flouring Mills.

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Three Savings Banks and Investment Companies!

The possibilities of our soil are marvelous. Ten acres produced 1055 bushels of wheat. General annual average, 30 bushels. Corn, barley, rye, oats and timothy grow freely here.

Investigate our unbounded resources. Our free water power for one hundred mills and factories. Our extensive mining belts adjacent. Coal and wood in abundance. Our unlimited possibilities.

Apples weighing 36 ounces. Grapes in bunches from 5 to 7 pounds. Strawberries 11 inches in circumference.

Our fruit belts, where every variety of fruit grows abundantly. 22 varieties of grapes raised here.

Long farming seasons and ready markets.

The paradise for vegetables.

Figs, cotton and tobacco grow here.

Three Railroad Lines.

TWO MORE PROTECTED,

To be Built Soon!

Four crops of Alfalfa a year, three tons to acre. Living streams of water running through the city.

Our streets lined on both sides with trees fifty to ninety feet high.

We have the most delightful climate in the Northwest. Fifteen degrees warmer in winter than any other section of this coast.

For Particulars Address

F. M. KENDALL,

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Five Miles. Street Cars.

TELEPHONE AND

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Almonds, chestnuts and butternuts grow here. The Government troops and buildings are here. Pay roll, \$30,000 monthly.

The state penitentiary is located here.

A \$200,000 Government building to be erected here.

A \$200,000 brick tourist hotel to be built at once.

\$5,000,000 to be made in real estate.

Improved farms from \$15 to \$75 an acre.

Large tracts of lands ready for the plow, \$10 to \$30 an acre.

Thousands of acres of Government land for intended settlers.

Great tracts of railroad land at \$4 an acre and upwards.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON

Rapid Development
Puget Sound Co.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

All Transcontinental
Looking That

SEATTLE'S GREAT F

Local Pride Impels Her to
in All Direction

SEATTLE LAMP SHORT

Connections-Sought With the C
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Gray's Harbor, Oct

Before George Stevenson
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LEIGH WILKIE WATSON AND JAMES COOK

HASTINGS ESTATE BLVD

— MILLER & BURKETT —

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Union Wharf, Port Townsend, Washington

We have for sale some of the best Water Front, Adjoining Business

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C. Brown, President Washington National Bank of Seattle, and First National Bank, and the Bank
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We have placed this addition to the market. It is the best thirty days, from Sea to Sea, each
Phoenix is one of the most highly improved on the Peninsula. Within ten minutes by motor the b
near center of city. Call early and take advantage of same. Our list of about acreage and business p
by equals any other firm of the city. Correspondence solicited.

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Real Estate Brokers,

Port Townsend, Wash

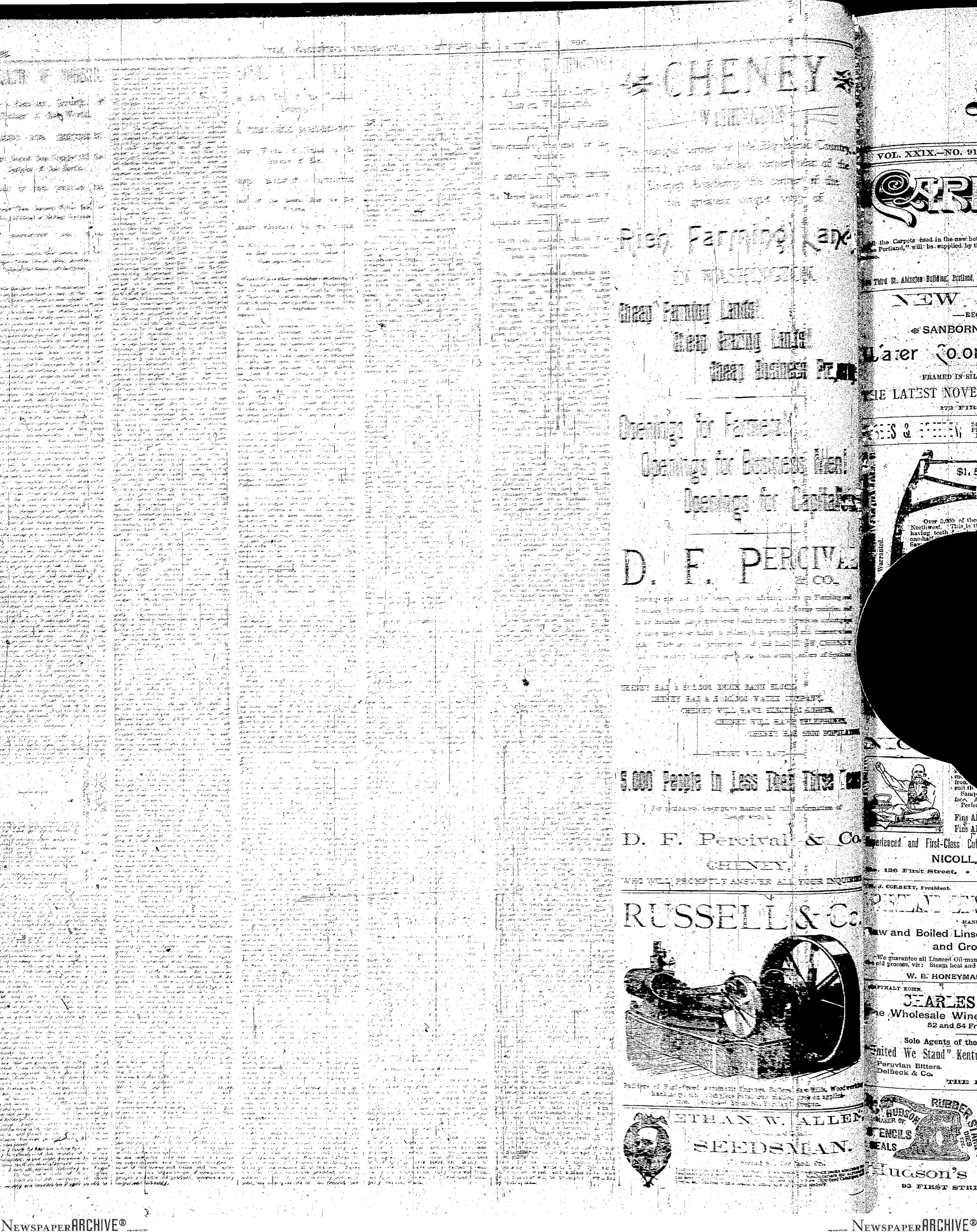
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Rich Farming Land

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100 Third St. Abington Building, Portland.

NEW

SANBORN

Water Co. on

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Over 2,000 of the Northwest. This is the best having teeth and a healthy mouth.

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Warrent

Over 2,000 of the Northwest. This is the best having teeth and a healthy mouth.

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